that of any former period. When people dance gayly and spend their money freely for advertising we may look around in vain for signs of decay or hard times.

Our Theatres.

The American public-particularly the New York public-is proverbially the most patient and the best natured in the world. It submits with martyr-like forbearance to municipal tyranny, to impassable streets, to overcrowded cars, to extortionate prices for food, rent and clothing-to all sorts of imposition. It tneekly swallows the new ethical law that the moral quality of a drink depends upon its being taken five minutes before or five minutes after midnight. But to no imposition does it bend so humbly as to the "Barnumization" of the Associated Mana gers. Nowhere does it exhibit so completely the plenitude of its long suffering as in nightly crowding the theatres of the metropolis. no longer ventures to remember that it was ever critical. If the old cushions are brushed and the old curtains are shaken once in while they are contented with the same old pie ces and the same old familiar faces.

The recent revival of the Shakesperlan drama so loudly proclaimed with a great of trumpets, consisted chiefly, after all, in the introduction of new costumes and scenery. 1 was a mere upholstery-and tailor revival. And the audience resigned itself to applauding th 3 same studied and not overpowerful elocatie 'n to which they had become accustomed, without t even whispering to each other the confession that they still sadly missed the thrilling magnetisn. of the elder Booth.

The immense success of Ristori, the Queen of the living stage, and of Dawison, the great German tragedian, has show, a that New Yorkers have by no means utterly lost true dra-matic taste and appreciation. Lady Don is winning favor. And why should not young, enterprising and energetic managers attempt a genuine dramatic revival by further , 'mportations of foreign talent? If they are deten mined not to encourage the native talent which couragement would doubtless develop am's writers and actors; if they will not ask its new plays which there are many young college graduates not incompetent to write, at least let them import, in place of wornout pieces which are wearing out even American patience, a few fresh specimens of the dramatic wealth of Paris and London. Why should there not be as brisk and lively a demand for new plays as for new bonnets? And especially why should not the English adaptations of French pieces be skilfully adapted in their turn to our own stage ? La Famille Benoiton, for example, which is now being so admirably presented by the persevering and praiseworthy French company in their Fourteenth street theatre would require but slight changes to adapt it to the peculiarities of New York life and scriety.

Why should the managers of our theatres imitate the owners of the wheezy, battered little tugs in our barbor? In the spring a new name is painted on the paddle-wheel, and the old sea captain who swears he will not be taken in again by "Hector," which seemed last year as if it would never tow him up to the city, is delighted at seeing "Venus" rise from the waves to welcome him. But he finds only too late that a change of names does not change the same old worthless tug. It is not enough to change the names of tedious old plays. Let us have new and good ones.

Trouble Among the National Banks. The suspension of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., and the First National Bank

of Hudson, N. Y., as well as the difficulties of the Mechanics' National Bank of pattimore, ing which we have published beretofore, show that with all the privileges these institutions hold, and with all their boasted security, they are not as secure as people imagine. They make enormous profits, it is true, and should be sound enough, but they are no more exempt from rascality and reckless speculation than the veriest wild cat banks that ever existed. Indeed these institutions being invested with the title of "national banks," the people are more easily deceived and cheated by them. The public is actually misled through Congress having given them a national name and something of a national character, while the government is in no way responsible for them. True, there is a deposit of securities for the redemption of their circulation; but in a great financial crisis and general breaking up of the banks these securities might become so depreciated that a heavy loss would fall either upon the people directly or upon the governent. The Comptroller of the Currency says the government would be bound to make up the loss in such a case, though we think that is doubtful. Whether this be so or not the people would suffer either directly or indirectly n any case, however, the government is not responsible for their business; they may take deposits and ruin their confiding cusomers as readily as any bogus lottery concern an, though they are called "national banks," is time, therefore, that the people should anderstand the character of these institutions, It is time they should look out and be prepared or a more general smush among the banks when they see one after another breaking up. The whole system is wrong, deceptive and

a gross fraud upon the people. The more we look into it the more surprised we are at the stupidity and recklessness of Congress in giving it a legal existence, with such monstrous privileges and power. The Bank of England. with all its services to the State, never had anything like the privileges the national banks nive. We give them the profits on a circulason of three hundred millions, worth over wenty millions a year, which properly belong to the government, and which the government gright save by simply substituting legal tenders or national bank notes. Besides this the govrument shields them with its credit. What do bey give in return for all this? Nothingfinerally nothing-not even a safe and stable system of banking. On the contrary, they are he lecches that draw in the life blood-the adustrial gains-of the whole community. Worse than that, they are both a monstrous nonopoly and dangerous political machine. If permitted to continue their existence it will at be long before they will absorb the wealth and control the destinies of the repubic. The law creating them should be repealed, when, if they should choose to continue their linking business, they might do so on legal teners and under proper regulations, prescribed y Congresa. We need not run into a loose or wild system if the present one should be abolished. The number of banks and their character and operations could be regulated by law, and there is no fear of not having a sufficient number of the right sort, without the enormous privileges now enjoyed by the national banks.

The existence of the banks under the present system will not assist us in the least to reach specie payments. It is strange, therefore, that the theorists who clamor for immediate resumption are at the same time the advocates of the national banks. They are just as shortsighted and impracticable about one as about the other. Upon the question of specie payments our radical contemporary of this city raves furiously. If the return to specie payments be such an easy matter as the Tribune concern believes, why do they not practically test the matter? Let them give us an example by paying in hard money all their employes and paper makers. According to their notions that which is right in theory should not be set aside or delayed by expediency or any other consideration whatever. With us the question of specie payments is one of policy, of time, of convenience to the public and the business of the country; with them it is a fixed principle. They should exclaim, therefore, with the French revolutionary theorists, " Let everything perish rather than a principle." To be consistent they ought to resume specie pay ments at once in their own establishment Forced and immediate resumption, with the perpetuation of our monstrous .national bank system, are the dreams of visionary radicals and the desire of those vampire speculators who would devour the profits of industry throughout the whole country.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARS COMMITTED,-James Sanders and William Bell were tried in Justice Cornwell's court yesterday on a charge of having broken into the stable of Mr on a charge of having broken into the stable of MriJohn Grant, proprietor of the American Hotel, and
stealing therefrom \$800 worth of harness, robes,
blankets, bells, &c. Mr. Grant was the complaining
witness, and testified that his stable was broken into
on the night of the 23d of February. The prisoners
came to he place on the 10th of February with a broken
wagon, saying they had just returned from a funeral
and wanted accommodation. They remained until the
day of the burglary, when Sanders left with the wagon.
The police testified to making the arrest and recovering
the property, which was subsequently delivered to the
convolutional. The prisoners were committed to await
the action of the Grand Jury.

Magning on the Benocharic General, Convicing.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL CONSUMER A if adjourned meeth g of this committee was held last ev. uning at their rooms. No. 347 Fulton street, James B. ev. Uring at their rooms. No. 347 Fulion street, James B. Craig. Chairman, pressed 18, and George G. Herman, Secret. Uf. A communicated 19 was received from the Secretar V of the National Gen rai Committee of Kings County, a sking that a committee of conference to appointed, with a view to harmonizing the two factions of the democracy in Kings county, in arder to secure a brilliant success and overwhelening in alority? In the next campaign. Come time previous to the last election arrangements for Line purpose were entered into which caused most of the randicates of the National to with caused most of the randicates of the National to with caused most of the randicates of the National General Committee of ilve was appointed by the Chair to confer while simpler committee of illo National General Committee on this subject, composed of the following particle of the National General Committee on this subject, composed of the following particle of the National General Committee on this subject, composed of the following P. Keenan, J. Allen and W. Livingston. After nome further routine business the meeting adjourned.

The Republican General Committee and last evening at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, the President, Mr. E. L. Sanderson, of the Third ward, in the chair. The re-

L. Sanderson, of the Third ward, in the chair. The report of the Committee on Rylaws, including the substitute offered by Mr. Modellon, creating an executive committee of thirteen and doing away with standing committees, was adopted, and after some routine business the meeting went into executive session.

sociation, which is composed of many of the most distinguished veterans of Kings county, held their regular monthly meeting last evening in the County Court House, General E. L. Mollinoux, precident of the association, in the chair. The special business before the meeting was the resolution offered by General Shaurman at the previous meeting for the appointment of a committee to solicit aid for the purpose of erecting a monument in Prospect or Washington Park, to commemorate the solidiers of this county who fell in the late war. Discussion on this subject was not general, nor did the idea appear to meet with much approval, when, the question being put to the meeting, the resolution fell through. Captain O'Brien spoke briefly in favor of what he termed a more practical testimonial to the valor of our solidiers, the erection of a permanent home for disabled soldiers. He considered that such a project would meet with the general approbation of the community when properly set forth by the association. No action was taken in the matter. Several applicants for member-ship were favorably reported by the committee and duly elected. sociation, which is composed of many of the most dis

THE STRAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.—This vessel was to have been sold by Marshal Dallon, of the Eastern District, Indea Benedict, of the United States District Court Judeo Benedict, of the United States District Court, against the Marshal of the Southern district, who claimed that he had attached the vessel previous to similar action on the part of Marshal Dullon. There has been considerable hitigation in the matter, but the owners of the vessel net destring to lose it appeared before the sale and sattled the claims of the litigants, which amounted to about \$7,000, the wages of the officers and scamen, who originally brought the action against them to recover for services unprid. It is understood that there are other claims against the Circae-

church in Floot street, Brooklyn, to adopt measure towards furthering the progress of the Equal Rights doc towards furthering the progress of the Equal Rights doctrine. The attendance, which was very sim, consisting mostly of women, of whom three were white, was particularly apathetic, and did not evince any symptoms of enthusiasm whatever in regard to the subjects brought before their notice. Colonel C. J. Jack adversed the audicace at length, consuring the colored people for their non-attendance at the meeting, and those present for the coolness and spathy that marked their conduct. He reviewed at length the proceedings and deiting of the Philadelphia September Convention, and pitched into the President with a will, as a man who was a renegade to all and who would forever be branded in history with the stigms of "apostate." Addresses were then read and resolutions adopted urging on the colored population of the logal States, New York and others, the necessity of now agitating the equalization of citizenship, making the right of franchies, the circlinent in the militia service, with all the privileges in the schools sustained by the public, to stand upon a common platform, as the true basis of cieration. Other business of a routine nature was next transacted, after which, prayer being offered op, the meeting adjourned.

Williamstering Improvements.—Three important im-

Williamedung Improvements.—Three important im-provements are now in progress in the Eastern District— namely, the Bushwick Boulevard, the widening of South Saventh street and the widening of the carriage way of Grand street. The work of excavation on the Boulevard is progressing as well as the weather permits, and the contractor expects to complete his work in three mouths. He has the enormous quantity of fifteen thousand cubic feet of carrib to remove. Yesterday the work of widening the Grand street carriage way commenced. It is intended to take two feet from each sidewalk, and then repare the street with the Beigas pavement. There is considerable room for improvement on this great thoroughtare; but it is doubtful whether the contraction of the northern sidewalk above Fourth street is an improvement. On pleasant afternoons and grenlogs pedestrians are very much crowded on that sidewalk, and find great difficulty in making their way along to and from Union avenue and Fourth street, while the number of vabicles on the carriage way is comparatively small. The greatest good to the street and citizens generally would be the removal of that unmitigated nursance, the Grand Street Railroad, which benefits nobody, not even the directors of the road or its employes.

The New Course of St. Vincker of Paut.—The plan of the new church to be erected in North Sixth street for Seventh street and the widening of the carriage way of

The New Church of St. Vincent by Patt.—The plan of the new church to be erected in North Sixth street for the congregation of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. Father Mullane, has been agreed upon. The dimensions of the new edifice will be as follows:—156 feet in depth, 68 feet wide and 70 feet in height. The spire will reach a height of 150 feet. The architecture will be of the Gottle order, and the front will be constructed of cut score. The parsonage will adjoin the church edifica and is to be built of the same material. The funds esilected by Father. Mullane for this undertaking are ample for an immediate commencement of the work.

ARTHUR N. APLIN, at one time connected with the newspaper press in New York and Jersey City, subse quently a telegraph operator, and lately engaged in the Associated Press office in this city, died yesterday after noon of consumption, in Jersey City, in the thirty-firs year of his age. He was a young man of excellent mind and heart, and possessed of amiable qualities and gental humor that made him very popular among his acquaintances. He leaves a widow and one child and numerous riends to mourn his early decease.

Sourn Paris, Me., March 5, 1867, train from Portland ran over and kil of Oxford, at Richard's crossing, mangle

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Peace Congress at Washington on the 1st of April.

the Belligerent Republics of South America and Spain to be Represented. Ac.

We have received the following highly important circular from the State Department at Washington to the belligerent republics of South America and the Spanish government, proposing a peace conference to be held at the national capital on the 1st of April next. The replies of the governments to which it is addressed have not yet been received, but it is presumed that a favorable answer from all of them will soon be seat, notwithstanding that previous proposals of a similar nature were rejected by some of the Pacific republics:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WARRINGTON, 1866. Department of State, Washington, 1866.

Sim.—It is known to the belligerents that the war which has for some time been carried on between Spain and the allied republics of Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador is attended with deep concern to the people and government of the United States. On more than one occasion the President has called the attention of the belligerents. offices as seemed practicable, with a view to bring abou

a pacification. Inege teners are definitely accepted by the parties.

The House of Representatives of the United States, concurring with the scatiments of the President, on the 17th of December instant adopted the following resolu-

Whereas, wars destructive to commerce and injurious and prejudicial to republican institutions have for some time been carried on between Spain and several of the South American States on the Pacific coast, and also between Paraguay and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argen time Republic on the Atlantic coast; now therefore, Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Executive Department of the government that the friends, "offices of this government, if practicable, be offered to the promotion of peace and harmony in South America.

The Presiden is thus called upon by the most nume rous branch of the Legislative Department of the United States government renew the efforts which he has heretofore made. I have by means of this circular lette. to the several parties conby means of this circular letter on the part of the cereed, the following proposition united States, namely:

United States, namely:ington on the 1st day of April next, to consist of eleni-potentiaries of Spain, Peru, Chile, Econdor and Boile, 3, authorized to treat of all matters in d. fevence between the beliggerent parties, jointly and severally, and to con-

sider and agree upon terms of a permanent years, which shall be equal, just and honorable to all the belligerents.

Second—That Spain shall appoint one of said pleui-potentiaries, and each of the allied belligerent republies before named shall appoint one; but each of the belligerent republics may if it choose confer its power upon a pienipotentiary who shall be named by any option of the allied republics to appear either by one or

under the direction of the pienipotentiaries may act under the direction of the government or governments by which he is appointed; that no resolution of the conference shall be effectual or obligatory for a determination or suspension of the war or the establishment of peace' unless agreed to by all the members of the conference, and to be atterwards sanctioned and ratified by the governments of each and all the beltigarent parties; and that in any protocol or other paper which the conference may think it expedient to submit the their represents a covernments of the conference of the conference may think it expedient to submit the their represents a covernments of the conference of the to their respective governments or to the President of the United States the representative of Spain may act on her part, and a majority of the plenipotentiaries of

Fourth—That the President of the United States will designate some person to attend and preside in such conference, and use good offices in the forms of information and advice in facilitating the objects thereof; but he will have no power to vote therein or to assume any obligation on the part of the United States.

Fifth—The President of the United States will, in case of disagreement of the plenipotentiaries, designate some state or sovereign, not the United States nor one of the

belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the conference, and the decision of that umpire, he consenting to act as the decision of that umpire, he consenting to act as such, shall be made upon the protocols and other docu-ments and proceedings of the conference, and shall be conclusive and binding upon all the parties.

he is appointed. The conference will have accommod tions as to a place for transacting its business furnishe

Scorth—An armistice shall take place as soon as all the belligerent States shall have communicated to the government of the United States their acceptance of these propositions, and shall continue until the termina-tion of the conference.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE SOCIAL CLUBS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting in Liberty Social Club Hall.

Pursuant to adjournment the social clubs of this city
met in convention last night at the room of Liberty
Social Club, No. 7 Albany street.

The room for meeting is not of the most inviting char acter to a person of rednement, nor did the subsequent events of the evening improve the appreciation. The oom is on the second floor of No. 7, approached by an uneven stairway, which may be reached by a handleless door from the street, or a side door from the barroom on the first floor. The floor on last evening, perhaps in anticipation of the guests, was besprinkled with saw-dust, a wise precaution, as it served to conceal a great amount of expectoration, caused by unceasing chewing of tobacco. Whether the novelty of the assembly excited the desire, or it is the normal condition of the com-pany, one thing is certain, a majority of the delegates

pany, one thing is certain, a majority of the delegates gave themselves up to chewing.

After eight o'clock, a sufficient number of delegate having arrived, the Passuest pro tempore suggested that somebody should move the Convention be called to order, which was accordingly done, and work begue. The President, Thomas J. Moore, in the absence of the

sities for a perpetual Secial Club Convention:

That this organization is for the purpose of premoting social intercourse between the various clubs throughout the city and creating a better standing than had heretofore existed, to prevent any further and denounce all previous corroborations circulated through the various papers condemnia social clubs as immoral and a beginning of vice; and also that the Convention be a standing organization.

A phraseology which so affected the assembled delegates that no business was transacted for a time. The President mildly came to the rescue and proposed that a motion be submitted to the Chair asking that the minutes be adopted. There were a number willing to be accommodating, and the matter asking that the nees be adopted. There were a number willing to be accommodating, and the motion was handed to the Chair, presented to the body and was about to be carried, when two more delegates entered, and for their benefit the resolution of the previous meeting was read. The minutes were about to go on their passage when a delegates said that he was not in favor of the minutes as read. He wanted something more definite to start from—the "polling down" of halls (in rent), cost of barges, music and whatever else enters into the realization of a Social Glub.

An associate delegate thought the matter of halls, barkes and music should not engage the attention of the Convention just yet. What they needed now was to inquire into the character of the clubs seeking admission. Between the several matters introduced the minutes were brought to the attention of the Chair by a youthful delegate inquiring if there was not a motion before the house. The Chairman called the debating gentleman to order, and presented the minutes of the previous meeting again, when they were finally laid over.

A resolution was carried, after some opposition, that no club should be received in the Convention whose members were not over eighteen years of age. On the roll being called the delegates answered for their several organizations, stating that they had no members under the prescribed age.

An effort was then made to arrange representation according to the numerical strength of clubs—riving to organizations having twenty members and less one delegate, over twenty two delegates—but the proposition was voted down by a large majority.

Business was accamulating so heavily upon the Chair that he was obliged to ask the appointment of a temporary secretary, when, after a few declinations, the services of Mr. P. J. Leavy were obtained.

A committee on organization was appointed, but in the course of the evening a refusal to serve necessitated the appointment of a new committee. Towards the close it was suggested that the Committee on Organization or seeking

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.—The condition of the streets at present is bad almost beyond enduran accumulated fith of the past six weeks, having been covered by a layer of snow, which has since, in conse-quence of the rain, been returned to a fluid condition, quence of the rain, been returned to a fluid condition, a now a mass of slush that in many places presents an appearance of a lake of black mud, the compound being about the consistency of moissess. In Broadway, especially, the mud is almost knee deep, and everywhere throughout the city the most assiduous application of black ag fails to keep one's pedal coverings in a comety condition. The work on the bridge corner of Fulton strest and Broadway is progressing slowly. It will be at least two weeks yet before that much needed improvement is completed. Its erection will prove of great benefit to all who desire to cross at this point of our principal thoroughfare.

The Street Department, —Mr. McLean, Street Com-

missioner, has made a few unimportant changes since the has taken possession of his office, in the Street De-partment, the state of the weather not admitting of partment, the state of the weather not admitting or any work on the various streets which need imprevement. The Street Commissioner states that about the middle of next month he will commence to advertise for proposals for regulating and grading certain up town streets, and paving and setting earb and gatter stones in some of the down town streets.

A New Grammar School Hours—The School Trus—

mays in the city oper action with reservence to the mittee might take a oper action with reservence to the funeral.

General Sugert of Magnatics and Trade with a societies with which the city abouteds crists one which, however unprotending it may seem, still its long and useful career is, or should be, an Icious to commend a more generally to the working me't and mechanics of New York. The Seciety of Mechanic, and Tradesnen, established in the earlier days of the republic by a small number of intelligent and persevering viochanics, has, through the number of years witch base clapsed since then, pursued its course of usefulness and instructiveness without interruption or cessation. In years gone by, when the advantages of public schools were unknown, it took upon itself the important and necessary task of providing for the chadren of its members a substantial education, and to such a degree was the system and the course of training at its schools appreciated by many citizans in the higher masks of life, that very many of their children received their first lessous at the schools of the society. The achool was continued at alress, however, to the society, until the establishment of the present system of public instruction rendered its further continuance unnecessary. Owing to judicious and frugal management of funeral instruction rendered its further continuance unnecessary. Owing to judicious and improvement. During the year 1806 there was received from all sources the sum of 239,641; the expenditures amounting to \$34,851, leaving a balance of \$4,750 to the evoid of the society. The number of books in the library at the commencement of the year 1866 was 33,700, and during the year 3,133 were added, making a total of 30,833 volumes Notwithstanding that apprentices and females employed by manufactured free to the privileges of the itherary, a comparatively limited number of young terms or tradeeme are admitted free to the privileges of the itherary, a comparatively limited number of young terms or tradeeme.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. -- A stated meeting of society, Second avenue and Eleventh street. A large number of the members of the society and their friends were present, and were entertained by Dr. William H. Thompson, who read an able and elaborate essay on Thompson, who read an able and elaborate essay on "Modern Statistics Applied to Anciont History." At the close of the cessay a fine picture of the Suryresant Pear Tree was presented to the society through the librarian. Fifty volumes of pamphlets, collected by the late Dr. Hosack, Bishop Hobart's works and the documents of the commission appointed by the government to settle the Northwestern boundary were presented to the society through Mr. DePeyster. Some routine business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Homeless.—"That one-half the world knows not how the other half lives" he assume as less lower laws.

old. Little, indeed, do those who sit by their cosey fire old. Lettle, indeed, do those who sit by their coney irre-sides understand the desolation of the homeless poor. As little do they comprehend what it is to be lodged in a station house, or the extremity to which those pos-sessing any self-respect must be brought before they sessing any self-respect must be brought before they seek its shelter. The accommodations are substantial, and the only bed is the hard boards, which would be a real boon to many an honest man brought to want; but by reason of the indiscriminate commingling of the vilest and mort abandoned with those whose only crime is poverty, these places of refuge become utterly abhorent to all except the victous and the abamelees, and are no credit to the civilization or phianthropy of our day. There were ledged in the various station houses in this city on Monday night four hundred and fourteen persons, of whom two hundred and ninety were maiss and one hundred and twenty-four females. There must be many of these who, with more careful treatment might be saved from that corruption which such evil associations tend surely to produce.

KEPING LATE HOURS —William H. Freeman, of No. 815 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice Bodge

815 Broadway, was arraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday charged with keeping his store open after tweive o'clock midnight, and was held to answer in

held an inquest at No. 12 Lispenard street on the bedy of Charles Eckert, a little boy five years of age, whose death was the result of scales received on Sunday last by failing into a pail of boiling water which had been left standing on the floor. The jury rendered a verdict of death from scales accidentally received.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A carpenter named John Kelly, residing at No. 201 East Thirty-fifth street, was accidentally the best in the College of t

dentally shot in the following manner:—It appears he kept his tool chest at No. 161 East Forty-second street, and in order to guard against thieves and burgiars he placed a pistol in such a way that in opening the chest it would discharge. Unfortunately for him he became the victim of his own ingunity, and was severely though not fatally shot yesterday. He was taken to Belleves

RUN OVER CASUALTY .- At half-past four o'clock yester day afternoon Stephen Jones, residing at No. 49 Carmine atreet, while on pier No. 34 North river was knocked down and run over, being instantly killed:

down and run over, being instantly killed:

Finz in Broadway.—At about a quarter-past eleven
o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of
Nos. 204 and 206 Broadway, occupied by Charles Vossellers as a restaurant and lagor beer saloon. The first
floor of No. 204 is occupied by John P. Moore's Sons,
dealers in guns. The adjoining store, No. 206, is occudealers in guns. The adjoining store, No. 206, is occupied by J. B. & J. Ruil, dealers in saddlery and harness. The firemen managed to confine the flames to the basement. The damage done to the stock in the basement may be estimated at about \$1,599—said to be insured. The damage done to the stock of John P. Moore is by water and smoke, and may be estimated at about \$5,000; its loss covered by materance. The loss on Mr. Bull's stock by water and smoke is about \$2,000; also insured. The origin of the fire is not positively known, but supposed to be causely by the kitchea range. The building is damaged about \$2,000; insured.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A MEGRO BOY

Foreuss Mornor, March 4, 1867.
Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk on Savurday last, arising out of an attempt made by a schooner captain to kidnap a young colored boy. The mother of the boy made a complaint to the Mayor of the city, who canced the arrest of the captain and bound him over in \$300 bail to answer before the court.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

ALBANY, March 5, 1867. THE RUDSON RIVER AND CENTRAL RAHMOAD INVESTIGATIO The committee having in charge the recent inter ruption in travel occasioned by the quarrel of the Hudson River and Central Railroads made their report to the Assembly this morning, and submitted at the same time an amended bill "to prevent delay in transit of freight and passengers over the railroads of this

It will be noticed that the committee attribute blame in a great measure to Mr. Vanderbilt, of the Hudson River road. The following is the report which the committee submitted as the result of their investiga-

middle of next month he will commence to advertise for proposate for regulating and grading certain up terms of proposate for regulating and grading certain up terms in sense of the down from streets. The School That we can be compared to the certain and completion of a new grammar school house at the south side of 115th street, one has a considered to the certain and completion of a new grammar school house and the south side of 115th street, one has a considered to the certain of Third avanus. The successful before the carpenter work was awarded to Luther Baldwar at \$23,800. The successful before the carpenter work was awarded to \$23,800. The successful control of the carpenter work was awarded to \$23,800. The successful control of the success of the Sankrupt law was held yesterday mining means to defray the exponese incurred in procuring the passage of the Bankrupt law. A hist of subscriptions was opened, and about \$1,000 were contributed. The accesses of the Bankrupt law. A hist of subscriptions was opened, and about \$1,000 were contributed. The accesses of the Bankrupt law as stated to be between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The bill was stated to be between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The bill was stated to he between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The bill was stated to have been in critical circumstances on swereal occasions before its passage, and among those to whom they are the compared with the trial of agricultural comparisons to the process of the subscriptions was opened, and among these to whom they are the control of the con

shrough passage of can over roads connecting in such a manner as not to break b. ik, refusing lines to be summeaned he not to break meaned in the with a view to the determination and adjustment of as, difficulties. The pending for the wiolation of such adjudiction is to be fixed at \$5,000 per day for each day's returns to sell tickets or

Sonate.

New YORK CITY COVERSMENT.

Rich and Comman was heard before the Senate committee to day in opposition to the bill to provide a commission for the government of New York city. The Senate considered the bill-in-Committee of the Whole this evening. The advocates of the measure were surprised to find so strong an eppesition to it in the republican rasks. Senators Pierson and Andrews, both republican too's strong grounds against the bill. Doubts are expressed as to its passage, at least the vote will be a close one.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed upon a general appropriation bill, which they will soon submit. It appropriates cloves and a half millions dollars. KIAN ME

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Sewate. ALRAST, March 5, 1867.

By Mr. Folder—To establish the number necessary e-ematitude a quorum in certain cases. By Mr. Russon—To incorporate the Wilson Methods

of Fubic Works in New York.

RILLS PYROSUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—Fo change the time of electing the Trustees of Cornell University.

RILLS PASSED.

To extend Madison avenue, New York.

To amend the charter of the Rome Mydraulic Com-

pany.

For the relief of the Children's Aid Society, New York, and in aid of industrial schools thereof.

To provide the city of Newburg with water.

To incorporate the Mechanics' Sevings Benk of Roches-

To incorporate the Mechanics' Swrings Bank of Rochester.

To fix the number necessary to form a quorum of the Board of Excise of the Metropolitan Police District. For the consolidation of the State Line Ratiroad Company with the Eric and Northeest Ratiroad Company in relation to railroads held under a lease.

To amend the charter of the Foreign and Domestic Mismonary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Chareta. To incorporate the Buffalo City Ratiroad Company.

Mr. H. G. Mexcur moved to recommit. Lost, 11 to: 13, and the bill was loft, 14 to 12.

Mr. Asburws moved to reconsider. Carried. To incorporate the Rochester Hydrasile Company. To amend the charter of Skaneades village. Authorizing the Canal Board to appoint a Boat Inspector at Whitehall.

To incorporate the St. Augustine Mutual Benefit Society, Morrisania.

To amend the charter of the Masonie Hall Association, Buffalo.

Bailalo.

COMMUNICATION FROM COMPTROLLINE CONNOLLY.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of the city of New York, giving reasons why he had not compiled with the resolution of the Senate requesting certain information relating to his department.

MILE INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIRSON—In relation to the Troy and Roston Raifrond Company.

By Mr. Pirings—In relation to the Brooklyn Art Association, and exempting property from taxallon; to authorize the Board of supervisors of Westchester county to horrow money. authorize the Board of supervisors of Westchester county to borrow money.

By Mr. Low-To amend the charter of the Rondout and Oswego Reliroad.

By Mr. Bennarr—Relative to the support of the poor in Eric county.

and Oswego Indivas.

Ry Mr. Bennart—Relative to the support of the poor in Eric county.

By Mr. T. Murriny—To amend the charter of the Market Savings Bank: also to amend the charter of the National Deposit Company in New York; also in relation to powers and duties of the Central Park Commissioners; extending Fath avenue.

By Mr. Lent.—To change the route of the Broadway and Seventa Avenue Rahiroad; also relative to assessments in New York.

By Mr. Sanoane Rahiroad; also relative to assessments in New York.

By Mr. Sanoane—Calling upon the Canal Commissioners to report to the Senate whether any contractor or canal repairs has failed to fulfil his contract since 1863, also whether any contrasts have been let since 1863 without public notice. Adopted.

By Mr. O'Dennell.—That the memorial of the State Medical Society, asking for the passage of a law to prehibit publication of immoral and obscene advertisements of patent medicines be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill for that purpose.

THE CONTINUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Constitutional Convention bill, but no amendments were Constitutional Convention on, made.

Mr. Sessions moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow morning. Carried.

Recess to ten minutes to eight o'clock this evening.

Evening Session.

The bill establishing a Metropolitan Board of Public Works, being made the special order, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Messrs, Andrews, Pierson and H. C. Murnhy speke against it and Messra. Low and White argued in its favor. Progress was reported and the bill made the special order for Friday morning.

Assembly.
ALPANY, March 5, 1867.

REPORTS.

To amend an act relative to wills; to amend the charter of the Skaneateles Savings Bank; to facilitate the construction of the New York and Oswego Midiand itali-

road, and to exempt from taxation town and city lands used in the construction thereof; making appropriation to pay awards for canal damages; to smend the diarter of the Auburn Mutual Savings Bank.
THANSPORTATION OF PASSENCERS AND PRIMENT ON RAILBOADS.

The bill to prevent delays in transit of freight and passengers over railroads of this State was reported. It compole connections between roads, with reference to passengers, baseage and freight. In case of diagreement the question is to be settled by commissioners. The commissioners named in the bill for that purpose are John Stryker, of Rome; Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and J. Lewis Grant, of Auburn. An appeal may be made from their decision to the courts; but the decision of the commissioners is to be binding until modified by the courts. It provides for \$5,000 penalty for refusal or neglect to abide by the decisions so made. Any officer of any road rofusing to abide by such decision may be punished by fine or imprisonment.

The bill is accommended by a written report, signed by all the numbers of the committee, stating that swidence shows the break in connection between the Hudson River Road, and was a matter of great inconvenience to the public, and that this bill is deemed necessary to prevent a recurrence of the same.

MILIS PASSED.

To complete the High Service Water Works at Cas-

mansville.

To amend an act to improve the Albany Basin.
In relation to common schools in the city of Utica
To close a portion of Second avenue, Brooklyn.
To amend the act relative to the improvementhird street, Brooklyn.
Providing for a convention to revise, and amend

end the act relative to succeed, Brooklyn.

set, Brooklyn.

ing for a convention to revise, and amend the ion, by a vote of 88 to 8.

DEART OF CLARE R. CONTRANT

EED announced the death of Clark R. Coohrane, ed that when the Brouse adjourn it be to ten to-morrow morning, in respect to the memory of adonted.

o'clock to-morrow mornitos, in res deceased. Adopted. The Assembly then adjor irped.

THE HOST HAY FORK TRIAL. The competition w .nong the inventors and manufactuters of horse hay forks, for the award offered by the Americate fustivate, was resumed yesterday on the farm of Capt ain Je siah Macy. The interest excited among the framer, of the district by the trial was evider yer kerds's by the presence of a large number of anxious spect.tora. Eleven forks were put to the trial, all of yer cerds', by the presence of a large number of anxious's pecty.tora. Eleven forks were put to the trial, all of which gave avidence of considerable infectility and skill on the part of the implements which were trial in a list of the implements which were put to work, with the results which they attained; Turck's patent union hay fork, manufactured by Letter acon, North Chatham, N.Y. This is a wo-lined grapple fork, and ten pounds, in least of hay, weighing three thousand are fork, manufactured and fifty pounds in something than twenty minutes. An improved a load fork, which is of bent claw construction, and manufactured at Albany, N.Y., lifted eighteen hundred pounds of hay in eight minutes and five seconds. Culber's farmer's friend, manufactured at Bowling Green, Wood county, Ohio, is a grapped fork; this instrument piched ten hundred and finety six pounds of hay in nine minutes. Blodgett's improved fork, which is often hundred and four-teen pounds of hay in nine minutes. Blodget's improved fork, which is made on the harpoon principle, unloaded twelve hundred and four-teen pounds of hay in nour minutes, and was principle, unloaded twelve hundred and four-teen pounds of hay in nour minutes, and was a principle in the length of Mr. Many's barn; Rodger's harpoon fork lifted 1,382 pounds of hay in eight minutes; a patent fork, the property of L. Shockley, Lewisburg, Pa. empiled a load of 2,130 tons in something leas than thirty minutes, and Walker's improved harpoon fork, manufactured by Whoeler, Melick & Co., lifted 1,536 pounds of hay in somewhere about the same time as Shockley. This concluded the exhibition, and Mr. Todd, chairman of the cemmittee, at the close, congratulated the exhibitors on the skill and ingenuity which was displayed in the various mechanical contrivances which had been laid under contribution in the manufacture of the various implements which had been lessed. Mr. Sprout, on behalf of the ramper of conducting the competition, and to Mr. Joshh Macy, Jr., for bis kindness in piscing his ba

Lindness in placing his barn and stock at their disposal. The committee announced that they should adjourn until the meeting of the Farmer's Ciub on Tuesday next, and that they should then be prepared to report their decision as to which of the forks in their opinion cause nearest to the requirements set forth in their programms.

The Cunard mail steamship Java, Captan Moodie, will eave this port on Wednesday for Liverpoo.

o'clock off Wednesday morning.
The New York Herato-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, ets

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JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, Twentered, Second avenue and Twonty-ninth street, in turers of every description of IRON WORK FOR ING PURPOSIES, Iron Building From Grant, Gliders, Statie Featma Opera Beuse Chaira, &c. Percular attents to the manufacture of the Cacting.

A.—To the Penblic.—Our Loss by the Entrupon our presides having been squated, we are pared to resume burdeness in our custom department, casty made Stock will be offered at public auction in a lew days, due notice of which will be given.

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A.—Mott's Chemical Powade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best Hair Dressing used. Boid by EUSHTON, 10 Astor House, and by all druggiets.

A.—Ladies and Gentlemen, please call and examine our ready made Clothing for Genta Boys and Youth, and learn the recent prices. BROKAW BROTHERS, 62 Laray sie place. A Stabborn Cough that WMI Not Yield to ordinary runedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all bronchial and pulmoary disorders. Sold everyware.

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extensive sale to morrow by A. J. BLRECKER, Cl.) of Lotte on the eastern adig of Central Fork, At I fifth and Ninety-sixth, streets. Heing the highest he that side of the Park, they are well worsh the atten-those seeking building sizes at a moderate price.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock Stirch Sewing Machine -ELIAS HOWE, Jr. foriginal inventor of the sewing machine), President, 699 Broadway, New York.

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Serious reflections for young rems, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Discases induced by ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first age of man. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge, Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphis, Pa.

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